Department of Labor and Industry Board of Personnel Appeals PO Box 201503 Helena, MT 59620-1503 (406) 444-2718

# STATE OF MONTANA BEFORE THE BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGE NO. 26-2010

TEAMSTERS LOCAL #2, Complainant, -vs-	) ) ) ) ) INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ) AND ) NOTICE OF INTENT TO DISMISS ) ) )
CITY OF BOZEMAN, Defendant,	

#### I. Introduction

On February 5, 2010, Teamsters Local #2, hereinafter Local #2 or Union, filed an unfair labor practice charge with the Board of Personnel Appeals alleging that the City of Bozeman committed an unfair labor practice when City Manager, Chris Kukulski, attempted to coerce public opinion and bargaining unit member opinions. The nature of the charge is a violation of 39-31-401(1) MCA. The charge was filed on behalf of the Union by Jim Stone, Teamsters Business Representative. Cynthia Walker, attorney at law, represents the City of Bozeman, hereinafter the City, in this matter and has responded on its behalf denying that any unfair labor practice was committed.

John Andrew was assigned by the Board to investigate the charge and has reviewed the information submitted by the parties and communicated with them as necessary in the course of the investigation.

### II. Findings and Discussion

This case concerns the bargaining between Local #2 and the City for a successor agreement to a collective bargaining agreement which expired on June 30, 2009. The contract covers a variety of positions including employees in such divisions as streets, parks and cemetery, water and wastewater, facilities, and solid waste. The parties began bargaining for the successor agreement on May 21, 2009. In December of 2009 the parties reached agreement and a contract is currently in place.

 Throughout the spring, summer and fall of 2009 the City and Local #2 met and bargained for a new agreement. In September, November and December of 2009 the parties were assisted by a Board of Personnel Appeals mediator as they addressed issues of compensation, filling vacancies and grievances. In December negotiations were stymied and on December 4, 2009, the Union served notice on the City that it had rejected the last contract offer and the membership had authorized a strike.

While the negotiations were ongoing City Manager Kukulski appeared as a guest on a local morning radio talk show. City Manager Kukulski's appearance occurred each week in this open radio forum where he could discuss issues of concern and interest to the citizens of Bozeman.

Suffice to say, when City Manager Kukulski appeared on the December 9, 2009, radio show the word was on the street that a strike was a possibility so the calls that day concerned caller opinions of the situation and the potential of a strike. The contention of Local #2 is that on this radio appearance, as well as on previous appearances, City Manager Kukulski engaged in behavior that was detrimental to the bargaining relationship between the City and the Union; detrimental to the relationship between the Union and bargaining unit members; and coercive in such a manner as to interfere with rights guaranteed to employees under 39-31-201.

Had City Manager Kukulski gone on the airwaves in a specific program whose specific topic was the state of negotiations between Local #2 and the City his appearance would be viewed with greater rigor than would an appearance on a program where he regularly appeared to discuss topics of interest to the public. This was not some sort of appearance set by a management official for the purpose of bargaining away from the table or in some manner bypassing the exclusive agent to appeal directly to its members. This appearance was part of a longstanding arrangement with the radio station. Thus, the December 9, 2009, appearance in and of itself is not overly suspect. Rather, the question is whether what was said was suspect and/or did what was said interfere with rights guaranteed under collective bargaining laws?

In addressing this question the investigator has obtained a recording of the broadcast in question and after reviewing it carefully cannot disagree with how counsel for the City has characterized the statements made by the City Manager, the program host, and the callers to the show. There were no threats that workers would be replaced. Rather there was discussion of how the City would respond to such things as snow and garbage removal should a strike actually happen – the contingency plans of the City in the event of a job action. It is clear that the City Manager not only was careful in what he said, but he also recognized that it would be improper for him to engage in negotiations away from the table. City Manager Kukulski stated facts and potential ways the situation would be handled by the City should a strike actually occur, but he always held out the prospect that agreement would be reached short of a strike. If anything, the opinions he expressed, rightly or wrongly, were as much in frustration with his view of the labor laws of Montana rather than with the Union or with its members.

In cases of this nature, the burden is on the Union to show that the City engaged in something beyond First Amendment rights of free speech. In assessing whether this occurred the Board of Personnel Appeals has looked to federal precedent, specifically NLRB v. Gissel Packing Co., 395 US 575, 71 LRRM 2481 (1969). In looking to Gissel the Board adopted the view that for employer statements to be unlawful interference, or undermining union support, it must be demonstrated that the employer statement or statements were not objective in nature or they were untruthful. Moreover, any predictions made by an employer as to likely consequences of union actions in the context of such statements, must be "based on objective fact, and be demonstrably probable." See ULP #25-77, Teamsters Local Union No. 53 v. Gallatin County Commissioners. Also see ULP #25-2000, Anaconda Police Protective Association v. Anaconda-Deer Lodge County and Anaconda-Deer Lodge County v. Anaconda Police Protective Association. The recording of the radio program does not rise to the level of an unfair labor practice. At best it may raise some concerns surrounding questions of the extent of the support within the Union to the strike, but it does not rise to the level of interference or coercion. Nor for that matter do the statements attributed to Public Works Director Arkell in a newspaper article as in the context of contingency planning, using contractors to perform essential services is one of several options that could be used by the City to carry out essential services. Most importantly, in all of this, the City and the Union continued to bargain with one another. They did successfully resolve their contract at the table, short of a strike - strong evidence that the totality of conduct by the City in terms of what is offered by the Union did not constitute bad faith bargaining. All things being considered, the Union did not offer substantial evidence to warrant an evidentiary hearing on the merits of the complaint.

#### III. Recommended Order

It is hereby recommended that Unfair Labor Practice Charge 16-2010 be dismissed.

DATED this 7th day of April 2010.

**BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS** 

John Andrew
Investigator

#### **NOTICE**

Pursuant to 39-31-405 (2) MCA, if a finding of no probable merit is made by an agent of the Board a Notice of Intent to Dismiss is to be issued. The Notice of Intent to Dismiss may be appealed to the Board. The appeal must be in writing and must be made within 10 days of receipt of the Notice of Intent to Dismiss. The appeal is to be filed with the

Board at P.O. 201503, Helena, MT 59620-1503. If an appeal is not filed the decision to dismiss becomes a final order of the Board.

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I, \_\_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of this document was mailed to the following on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_2010, postage paid and addressed as follows:

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